

No. 102.
P
Eng. Col. Hist.
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The Federal Magazine

AND

"THE 'ALL-RED' MAIL."



PUBLISHED BY

THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE,

Central Offices, 28, BUCKINGHAM GATE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

September, 1915.

Price 3d. net.



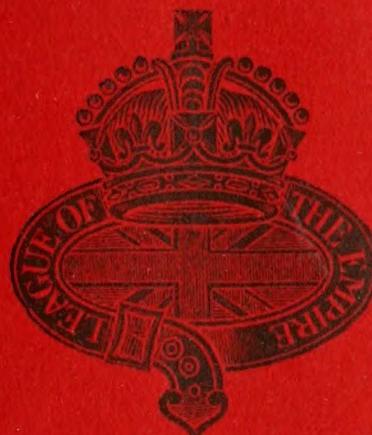
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THE FEDERAL MAGAZINE.

AND

"THE 'ALL RED' MAIL."

Monthly Record of The League of the Empire, with which is incorporated
The Overseas League, and of The Imperial Education Trust.

EDITED BY E. M. ORD MARSHALL.

No. 102.

SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Price 3d. net.

THE GREAT WAR.

PART VIII.

AUSTRALASIA AND THE WAR.

Australia enjoys a unique position in the history of the British Empire, in that she was the first British Dominion to despatch troops of her own free will to the help of the Motherland. This was in 1885, when Australia sent a force of nearly a thousand men, completely equipped, to co-operate with the English soldiers in the Soudan, who were endeavouring to enforce law and order among a semi-civilised people. Fifteen years later in the Boer War, Australians and New Zealanders were to be found gallantly fighting side by side with men from Canada also on the battle-fields of South Africa, and to-day the two Dominions in the Pacific have added yet another glorious page to their short history, surpassing all former efforts.

The action of Australasians in the present crisis did not come as a surprise to those who had followed the development of the two Dominions during the last twenty years. Australia and New Zealand, though so remote from the Mother Country, have always remained essentially British, for in them the love of freedom and liberty is an inalienable heritage.

"O Englishmen, in hope and creed,
In blood and tongue our brothers,
We, too, are heirs of Runnymede,
And Shakespeare's fame and Cromwell's deed
Are not alone our Mother's."

Added to this, in the present instance intense sympathy was felt for Belgium, and there was a strong feeling that were the enemy victorious the Australasians, also comparatively small nations easily open to attack, might suffer the fate of Belgium and be sacrificed to Prussian militarism. Australia and New Zealand realised also how much they owed to British naval protection, which had enabled them to

pursue their peaceful occupations and to build up their prosperity. The supremacy of Germany meant a very real danger to them in the Antipodes, where covetous eyes had long been cast on parts of Australia and on many islands in the Pacific, and her success on the battlefields of Europe might well deprive Australia and New Zealand of passionately cherished independence. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Australasians flocked in their thousands to offer their services—men of fine physique, splendid riders and shots, "handy-men," ready to turn their hand to most things, somewhat masterful, perhaps, but absolutely fearless and even reckless in the face of danger and death.

Fortunately, when war broke out both Australia and New Zealand were in a position to help England at once. For some years Australia had been building up a navy, which though still small was soon to prove its value, while compulsory military training, though not sufficiently long established to have much actual effect on the Expeditionary Force, supplied the Government with the machinery for calling up men of military age. "In twelve hours from the receipt of notification that war had been declared," said the Australian Minister of Defence, "every soldier was at his post." An Expeditionary Force of 20,000 men was at once offered to the Imperial Government, and within a few weeks the first contingent embarked for Egypt. New Zealand was not behind her neighbour in showing her patriotism in practical fashion. Out of a total population of under 1,000,000, of whom only some 100,000 were available for military service, 8,000 men within less than a fortnight had voluntarily responded to the call for Imperial duties.

The loyalty of the Australasians showed itself in many practical ways. Tens of thousands of young men put themselves into training in order to follow on the First Contingent, and the enthusiasm is still as great as it was in the first days of the war. New Zealand is sending reinforcements at the rate of 15 per cent. per month, instead of the 5 per cent. originally agreed upon, and during one week in July in the State of Victoria alone, 6,000 men joined the Imperial

Service. The women of the Antipodes have been as actively patriotic as their menfolk; scores of nurses immediately volunteered for service abroad, while hospitals and ambulances were equipped and despatched and huge consignments of food and immense sums of money were sent over to Europe for the wounded and necessitous among the Allies. Doctors, scientific men, nurses, have given up important and well-paid positions to go with their countrymen to the Front and tend them in their hour of need, for the sick and the dying are greatly consoled by the presence of those from their own land. One of the best organised hospitals in France is said to be the Australian Voluntary Hospital, established largely through the generosity of the Australian philanthropist, the late Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth (founder of the League of the Empire Home Centre Club), and carried on under the honorary secretaryship of Mrs.

The services rendered by our noble compatriots can never be adequately acclaimed. They have shed their life blood generously, recklessly indeed, and the memory of their deeds can never die. The promptness, too, with which they acted was of inestimable service.

Immediately war was declared, a force of 1,200 New Zealand infantry, under the protection of the Australian battle cruiser "Australia," landed in German Samoa, and without firing a single shot, hoisted the British flag on Apia, the capital. This was in August, 1914, and a few weeks later contingents from the two Dominions were escorted across the Indian Ocean to Egypt under the convoy of British, Australian and Japanese troopships. It was while engaged in this duty that H.M.A.S. "Sydney" heard of the near presence of the German cruiser the "Emden," and performed the feat of destroying that vessel, the daring



RIFLE CORPS LEAVING GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.

(By the courtesy of the Editor of the "British Australasian.")

Arthur Popplewell. The New Zealand War Contingent Association in London has also established an auxiliary Military Hospital and a delightful Convalescent Home in Surrey, while Australian and New Zealand ladies resident in this country have been untiring in their generous efforts to alleviate the sufferings and the discomforts entailed by war.

The two Dominions have been so curiously brought into intimate co-operation throughout the course of the war that it is difficult, and indeed unnecessary, to attempt to separate their patriotic work for the Mother Country. Together, the men of the sister nations embarked for the West at the end of November, together they completed their training in the land of the Pharaohs, almost too gallantly they fought side by side at the Dardanelles, and, alas, in many cases, together met their death in that strange and unknown land.

raider of the Pacific Ocean. Thus brilliantly did the Australian Navy suffer its baptism of fire. In addition, the Australian Navy, in co-operation with the Antipodean troops, has captured several German islands in the Pacific, and has protected British vessels in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The story of the landing of the Australasian troops on the beach of Gallipoli, exposed to the full fire of the Turks hidden on the heights above, and their subsequent fight to gain and maintain a foothold on the rocky cliff of the Peninsula, will take rank with that of the heroic defence of the Pass of Thermopylæ. It reads, indeed, like one of the world-famed stories of the ancient world, and it is with a thrill of pride that we realise that these heroic men of to-day, sons of the Empire, are worthy to rank with the greatest heroes of Greece and Rome. There are probably few more thrilling

pages in the history of our Empire than the record of events which took place on April 25th and the following days, beginning with the action of the New Zealand Lieutenant-Commander of the Royal Naval Division who swam across from his transport to the beach and lit fires to draw the Turks, and so reveal their position. This bold act was followed by the landing of the troops who scaled the cliffs, and, with bayonets fixed, charged the enemy and took their trenches. So rough was the ground, which was covered with tangled bush, that it was quite impossible for the officers to give orders or keep their men together, and each soldier had, therefore, to act on his own initiative. The casualties were terrible, for there was absolutely no cover, and the men exposed themselves with a reckless courage that won admiration from the Turks who, brave fighters themselves, recognized that the foe had accomplished an almost impossible feat. But the Australasians held their ground and, as Sir Ian Hamilton wrote, established "an imperishable record of military virtue."

"Unmoved they met the spearman's shock,
Dark fate beheld them stand
As steadfast ward o'er home and kin
To save the Motherland.

"Death trod them down beneath her feet,
But tho' their bodies lie
With Ossa's dust for winding sheet,
Their glory cannot die."

DIARY OF THE WAR—(Continued).

- July 1st & onwards. Retreat of Russians between the Bug and the Vistula.
 1st Armenian sunk by German submarine off Cornwall.
 9th British success near Ypres.
 9th Surrender of German forces in South West Africa to General Botha.
 13th Violent fighting in the Argonne.
 10th & onwards. Battle for Warsaw.
 19th Italian cruiser sunk by Austrian submarine in the Adriatic.
 25th Defeat of Turks at Nasiriyeh.
 26th Adriatic islands occupied by the Italians.
 31st Lublin-Cholm railway captured by the enemy.
 Aug. 3rd Advance of Allies in Gallipoli.
 3rd Renewed fighting round Ypres.
 5th Fall of Warsaw. Orderly retreat of Russians.
 8th British advance near Hooge.
 8th Turkish battleship sunk in the Dardanelles.
 8th & onwards. Naval battle in the Baltic.
 9th Zeppelin raid on East Coast, enemy airship destroyed.
 9th New landing in Gallipoli effected. Turkish ships torpedoed. Allies' advance.
 12th H.M.S. India torpedoed in North Sea.
 14th British Transport torpedoed in Aegean Sea.
 16th Austrian advance on Serbia near Belgrade.
 17th German bombardment of West Coast.
 19th Zeppelin raid on East Coast.
 19th German occupation of Kovna.
 19th The Arabic torpedoed.
 20th Fall of Nowa Georgievsk.
 20th Shelling of the stranded E13 by German destroyers.
 22nd Italian declaration of War against Turkey.
 22nd Russian naval victory in the Gulf of Riga; the *Moltke* sunk.
 23rd German destroyer sunk off Ostend.

EMPIRE DAY ESSAY COMPETITION, 1915.

SENIOR COMPETITION.

The Lord Meath Empire Day Challenge Cup and League of the Empire personal prize of £5. 5s., inter-all schools of the Empire, has been won by Winifred A. Whiting, County Secondary School for Girls, Putney, London. The following have received honourable mention: Joyce C. Thornton, Godolphin and Latymer Girls' School, Hammersmith, London; Sybil Good, Queen's College, Barbados, B.W.I.; John H. Parr, Waitaki Boys' High School, New Zealand.

JUNIOR COMPETITION.

The Lord Meath Empire Day Challenge Cup and League of the Empire personal prize of £3. 3s., inter-all schools of the Empire, has been won by John E. Thomas, State School No. 376, Happy Valley, via Ballarat, Victoria, Australia. The following have received honourable mention: Joan Foster, Witansteade Private School, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada; Annie B. M. Baxter, Convent High School, Townsville, Queensland, Australia.

Essays were received from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Bahamas, Barbados, and many different parts of the United Kingdom.

The judges were: Professor E. A. Gardner, M.A., University of London; and Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I.

THE BRANCHES AND THE WAR.

Sydney, New South Wales. The "Stock Journal" Branch.

This branch of the League lately opened a fund for the purchase of comforts for the Australian soldiers in hospital and at the front, and has sent to headquarters the sum of £20 for this purpose, entirely raised by boys and girls of the city and surrounding country. This is a large sum for the young people to have collected all by themselves. The birthday of one young girl suggested one means; she saved the money usually spent on her birthday party, and gave it to the soldiers, so the League fund is richer by 15s.; others gave pocket-money, the boys gave their earnings, and so this delightful gift was made up and sent to cheer the men and make them feel they were not forgotten by the young ones at home.

Most heartily do we thank the hon. secretary and members of the Sydney Branch.

Canadian Branch.

The pupils of the Canadian Public Schools, under the auspices of the Canadian Branch of the League, have been forwarding regularly to the front "News from Home Budgets." The following letter from Colonel E. W. B. Morrison, Commander of the 1st Canadian Artillery Brigade, will be of interest to our readers:—

"I am sitting in a trench on the embankment of the Ypres Canal. The German shells are howling and smashing around our guns, but we are 'standing fast' awaiting the order to open fire. Half an hour ago a bundle of the scrap books reached us, and I had them served out to the gunners. They are reading them as they wait. It is a time of strain on the men's nerves after nine days and nights of almost incessant fighting. It greatly diverts our minds to read the scrap books and look at the pictures. It just occurred to me that the children at home would like to know that their painstaking work had been appreciated amid this hideous turmoil and that they had contributed their 'bit' to help the men behind the guns."

Newfoundland.

"I think there is a great reason for the League of the Empire to congratulate itself for being a means of cultivating a due sense of patriotism in the colonies. I can speak from experience in Newfoundland.

"Since the formation of the League I have duly observed and celebrated Empire Day, May 24th, in my school, and to show you that we are practical as well as professing, I will just give you an idea of what my school has done since the war started:—

Number of pupils (mostly poor children)	140
Number of teachers	3
"We have collected in school for the various funds:—	
Newfoundland Patriotic Fund, about	£9 0 0
Belgian Relief Fund.....	3 0 0
Newfoundland Children's Hospital Cot Fund....	3 0 0

—(Extract from a letter from the Head Master of the Heart's Content School, Newfoundland.)

Reviews.

How to See Ceylon. By Bella Sidney Woolf (Mrs. R. H. Lock). "Times of Ceylon."

It would be difficult to imagine a more delightful journey than a tour through Ceylon under the able guidance of Bella Sidney Woolf (Mrs. Lock). In her book "How to See Ceylon," she reveals before our very eyes this magic "Island of Jewels."

Mrs. Lock knows the whole life and geography of the Island intimately, and is therefore fitted to advise the intending traveller on all points; she knows exactly what information the visitor will

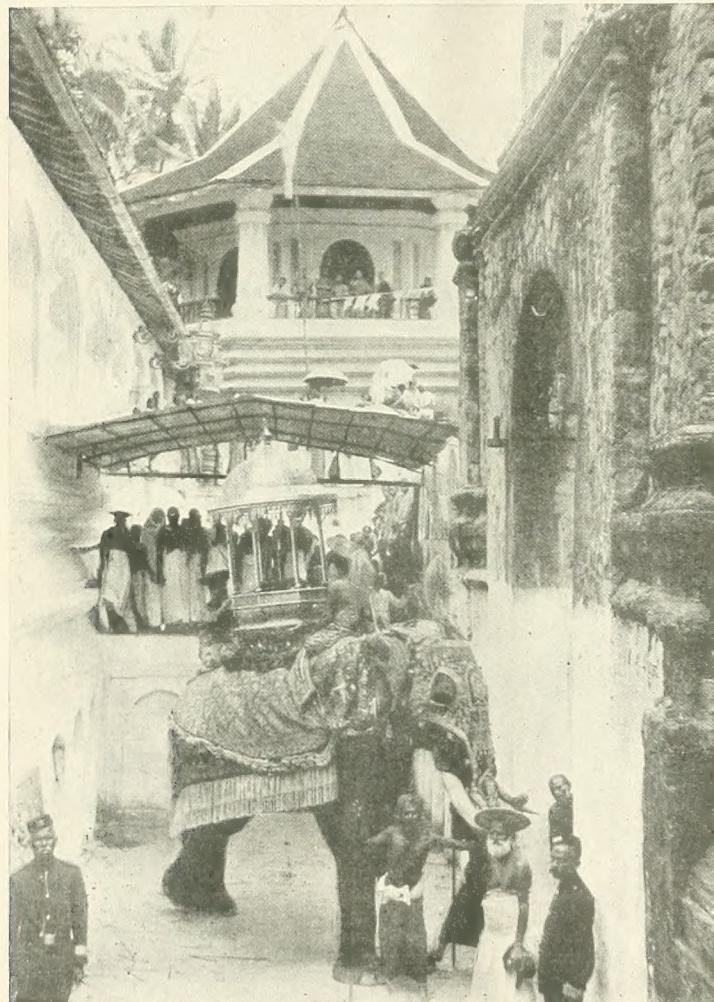


Photo by J. H. de Saram, C.M.G.

THE PERAHERA.

(Elephant inside the Temple of the Tooth.)

(From "How to see Ceylon," by Mrs. R. H. Lock.)

stand most in need of, whether the journey be on business or pleasure. Climate statistics, hotels, coinage and means of travel, &c., are all set forth at the beginning in clear tabular form, and the Hints to Travellers on page 10 should specially be noted.

The careful planning of itineraries to all the most famous parts of the Island will prevent unnecessary expenditure of time and money. By following the excursions given one can be sure of seeing thoroughly the objects of greatest importance, while interest in them will be greatly increased by the simple historical sketches and the notes on native tribes and industries.

The description of the Botanic Gardens in Chapter V. transports one to a very fairyland of wonderful plants and birds.

It is pleasant to know there is so little danger from snakes in Ceylon; such precautions as are necessary against dangers, whether snakes, insects or climate will be found clearly set forth.

The book cannot fail to afford great pleasure, and to rouse a keen desire to make acquaintance with the Island so well here described and so excellently illustrated.

S. S.

The British Empire. Six lectures by Sir Charles P. Lucas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Macmillan.) 2s. net.

Sir Charles Lucas, by his last publication, has increased the large debt which imperialists already owe him. His "Historical Geography of the British Colonies" has long been recognised as a classic, and is known to all students. But there are many intelligent men and women with little leisure for sustained reading, who will welcome this smaller volume in which will be found both knowledge and ripe judgment. Delivered at the Working Men's College, London, the six lectures incorporated in this book are a model of how to deal with vast material on broad and humane lines without sacrificing facts, the lack of which renders views and opinions of little value. In the last two chapters, perhaps, the most interesting of all, Sir Charles Lucas sets out to explain the secret of England's success as a colonising power, and the meaning and use of Empire. He does not for a moment claim that our Empire builders have always been actuated by unselfish motives, but on the other hand, he asserts that it is false to maintain that the Empire is the result of greed and robbery. He claims, and rightly, that in the main, the Empire is the legitimate result of growth, and that non-British people within the Empire have benefited by their inclusion. "Imperium goes hand in hand with libertas; there is regard for diversity of blood, language, custom and religion." This, briefly, is the secret of our success.

THE OXFORD PAMPHLETS (Continued).

Poetry and the War. By Sir Herbert Warren. (3d. net.)

The Oxford Professor of Poetry has written a timely and useful little booklet recalling to his readers some of the noblest war poems of the Empire and of the United States, and introducing many poems from Overseas which will be a welcome and cherished addition to those already beloved by generations of English speaking peoples.

Russia and Britain. By Percy Dearmer. (2d. net.)

The Russian peasant, with his simple religion, his devotion to the Czar, "the Little Father," of his people, his love of his family and of the land which feeds him, has seized upon the imagination of Dr. Dearmer who has written a fascinating booklet on our mighty Ally. If the future of Russia is with the peasant it will be great and noble; but what of the bureaucracy, that large class of highly educated men who in the past, at any rate have shown, as the Germans are showing to-day, that "culture" and "barbarism" may go hand in hand? Russia since the beginning of the century, has made rapid advance in the best kind of civilisation, and if corruption and cruelty can be eliminated from the government Dr. Dearmer's optimism may be justified.

Alsace-Lorraine. By F. Y. Eccles. (2d. net.)

An interesting account of "the sturdy, refined, industrious and remarkable people of Alsace-Lorraine, whose virtues even the rich diversity of the French temperament has sorely missed, and whose faithfulness and fortitude command the sympathy of Europe." A clear map of the provinces and their neighbours adds to the value of the pamphlet.

The War and Employment: Prices and Earnings in Time of War.

By A. L. Bowley, Professor of Statistics in the University of London. (2d. each net.)

In these two pamphlets Dr. Bowley takes an optimistic view of the effect of the war on employment and prices in this country. He shows by statistics that unemployment, so far as men are concerned, is only slightly abnormal, and that the rise in prices has only slightly exceeded the rise in wages.

(To be continued.)

The Federal Magazine

and

"The 'All-Red' Mail"

Junior Members' Section.

Registered for Canadian Magazine Post.]

CONTENTS.

The Great War.—Australasia and the War	813
Diary of the War	815
Empire Day Essay Competition, 1915	815
The Branches and the War	815
Reviews	816
Editorial	817
Annual Meeting of the League of the Empire and of the Imperial Union of Teachers	818

EDITORIAL.

The Annual Meeting of the League and of the Imperial Union of Teachers.

The third annual meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers was held on Saturday, July 17th, under the presidency of the Earl of Meath. Some important overseas delegates took part in the discussions, and the British educational associations were fully represented. In the evening a reception was held at the League of the Empire Club, when Queen Amélie welcomed the guests and Sir Frederick Pollock presided.

After the formal proceedings at the afternoon meeting a discussion was opened by the Head Master of Winchester on the influence of education on national character. As it was impossible to deal with all the interesting points raised by the many speakers, an opportunity for continuing the discussion will be arranged at the Club during the coming session.

The League's Work for the War.

Since the last issue of the MAGAZINE consignments have been sent to the troops in the Dardanelles and East Africa, and socks, shirts, vests, pants, cigarettes, games and magazines to various military hospitals. The matron of the 2nd Canadian Stationary Hospital at Le Touquet writes : " It is very good of you to remember us. . . . I only wish you could see what pleasure the men derive from the magazines, cards, games, &c. They while away many hours that otherwise would hang very heavily on their hands." A friendless naval prisoner at Limberg, who directed an appeal to the League for food for himself and friends, is now being supplied with a regular weekly parcel of good things, for which he is most grateful.

The League is indebted to many good friends for gifts in money and kind. Special thanks must be given this month to the pupils of the Secondary School, Torquay, who sent a parcel of beautifully made socks and a quantity of cigarettes. Contributions will be gratefully received at the Offices of the League of the Empire, 28, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Forthcoming New Features in the Magazine.

We are glad to announce some new features for the October and following numbers of the MAGAZINE. In the October issue will be published the Scheme for the Voluntary Study of Imperial History, drawn up by the History Section of the League, which has already received much support from those engaged in education throughout the Kingdom. In connexion with this scheme the first of a series of articles will appear on the history of the Dominions by well-known professors of Overseas Universities. Syllabuses and bibliographies will also be issued from time to time for the help of those taking part in the study.

In October also the young people's section—THE ALL-RED MAIL—will again be incorporated in the MAGAZINE. In this will be printed more detailed news from the Branches and also particulars of the Correspondence Branch now numbering over 32,000 members. Competitions will be given as well as criticisms of essays and other matters which it is impossible any longer to deal with individually. A portion of the space will be devoted to correspondents in different parts of the world. A monthly column by Mrs. R. H. Lock, especially dealing with the most useful forms of work which can be done by young and old for their country and its Allies, will be warmly welcomed by all.

By courtesy of the Editor of the " Daily Chronicle " we are enabled to publish the following verses on the wonderful work of the French aviators, written by Mrs. Holman Hunt when in France.

THE SKY WATCHERS.

FRANCE, 1915.

Quiet the night, with a sense of calm,
Closed are the shutters, and dark the lamps ;
Sleeping on straw in their crowded camps
Soldiers are resting without alarm.

Sudden in air comes a rushing sound,
Buzzing of wings and grating of wheels,
Invisible hosts, that darkness seals,
Alert at the signal gather round.

Cross of calm stars that hangs in the sky !
Wain of three horses travelling slow,
What is the planet pulsing aglow
One with the stars as it passes by ?

It is a man, who has soared above,
Reckless of guns and fearless of death ;
Heeding alone what the Master saith—
Death for a friend is the test of love.

What are those wraiths of silvery light ?
Silent they come and as silent go ;
Are they the souls have escaped the foe,
Fought for their country, died in the fight ?

Club Arrangements.

A leaflet containing particulars of lectures to be given at the Club during the coming session is enclosed with this issue of the MAGAZINE. Notices as to other lectures will be published in due course.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE AND OF THE IMPERIAL UNION OF TEACHERS.

The third Annual Meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers, convened by the League of the Empire, was held on Saturday afternoon, July 17th, at the Caxton Hall, London, the Earl of Meath, K.P., P.C., in the chair. In the evening a reception was held at the League of the Empire Club, when Queen Amélie welcomed the guests and Sir Frederick Pollock, P.C., presided.

A large number of guests attended, many of whom were delegates from the Overseas Dominions. Among those who accepted invitations to the afternoon and evening sessions were the Earl of Meath; Sir Frederick Pollock, President of the League; the Hon. the Minister of Education for Ontario; the Director of Public Instruction for Madras; Mr. E. Ker Mulgan, representative, Education Department, New Zealand; Mr. E. N. McQueen, representative, Education Department, Victoria, Australia; Mr. J. Barnes, High School, Kimberley, representative, South African Teachers' Association; the Chairman, Education Committee, London County Council; the Head Master of Winchester College; the Head Master of Bradfield College; Principal Sir Harry Reichel, University of Wales; Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I., Chairman of the League; Professor E. A. Gardner, University of London; Mr. C. W. Crook, Vice-President, National Union of Teachers; Mr. E. A. Richardson, Assistant Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, India; Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for Australia; the Agent-General for Ontario; the Agent-General for Tasmania; the Agent-General for New South Wales; the Agent-General for South Australia; the Agent-General for Western Australia; Lady Llangattock; Sir Maitland and Lady Park; Mrs. Popplewell; Sir Robert Baden Powell; Mrs. Holman Hunt; Sir Charles and Lady Lyall; the Directors of Education for Middlesex and for Hampshire; Professor E. A. Sonnenschein, Birmingham University; Professor Conway, Manchester University; Principal Mullineux Walmsley; Mrs. Ord Marshall, Hon. Secretary; a number of overseas teachers and members, and representatives of the following English Associations: The Head Masters' Conference; the Association of Directors and Secretaries of Education for England; the College of Preceptors; the Association of Head Masters; the Association of Head Mistresses; the National Union of Teachers; the Association of Assistant Mistresses; the Association of Assistant Masters; the London Teachers' Association; the London Head Teachers' Association; the Classical Association; the National Society of Art Masters; the Society of Superintendents of Certified Schools; the National Federation of Class Teachers; the College of Teachers of the Blind; the Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects; the Geographical Association; the Historical Association; the National Association of Head Teachers; the Modern Language Association; the Private Schools Association; the Association of Public School Science Masters; the Association of Secondary Teachers of Ireland; the Federal Council of Secondary Schools Association; the Teachers' Training Association; the Association of University Women Teachers; the Welsh County Schools Association; the I.C.C. Women Teachers' Union; the National Federation of Women Teachers; the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions.

MORNING SESSION.

THE EARL OF MEATH, Chairman, in opening the meeting, said that during the past eleven months the British Empire had been unified, strengthened and consolidated in a manner which before the war no sane man would have considered possible. Some years ago he said a monument ought to be erected to Kruger, because he did much to unify the British

Empire; now he thought a monument should be erected to the German Emperor, because he had completed its consolidation. It was under the most extraordinary circumstances that the teachers of the Empire again met, at the invitation of the League of the Empire, to exchange ideas and to renew assurances of mutual respect and sympathy.

SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS, K.C.S.I. (Chairman of the Council), presented the Annual Report of the League and moved the following Resolution:—

"That this meeting records its approval of the special work done by the League of the Empire, at home and overseas, for the alleviation of distress and suffering caused by the present war and resolves to use all possible endeavours to assist this work of urgency, as well as the League's important undertakings on behalf of Imperial Education."

Shortly after the war began, said Sir Philip Hutchins, the League had organised lectures on nursing, first aid, sanitation and hygiene, and thanks were due to the medical experts who had undertaken to deliver those lectures. Over 370 ladies had thus been trained. A large amount of work had fallen on the Honorary Secretary and the other ladies who had volunteered to assist in preparing, receiving and distributing, clothing and various comforts for the troops. Empire Day this year had not been celebrated by the usual Parade in Hyde Park, but instead a service had been held in St. Paul's Cathedral which was attended by contingents from all the Brigades that usually took part in the Parade. The League of the Empire Club had made some progress and seemed to be becoming better known. The Club had sustained a great loss by the death of Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth, whose generous help had enabled the Club to be founded. The labours of the League of the Empire during the past fourteen or fifteen years must have contributed in some degree to the wonderful outbreak of loyal enthusiasm which the war had evoked, and he thought the Comrades' Correspondence Branch had been an effective factor in that respect. A scheme for the Study of Imperial History had recently been inaugurated by the League, and had met with the approval of many distinguished educationists both at home and in the outlying Dominions of the Empire.

MR. B. S. GOTT (the Secretary of the Middlesex Education Committee), in seconding the Resolution, said it was very gratifying to see from the Report that during the past year the League had been able to do so much work on its ordinary lines as well as carrying on special work in connection with the war. He thought the League had done a great deal in the past to assist in the consolidation of the Empire.

The Resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

PROFESSOR ERNEST GARDNER, M.A., presented the Report of the Conference Committee, giving the revised Agenda and arrangements for the Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations which should have been held in Toronto in 1916 by the invitation of the Minister of Education for Ontario. He very much regretted that owing to the war the Minister had been obliged to cancel the Conference in Toronto for next year, but he hoped the Agenda might prove of use at some future time.

MR. M. J. RENDALL (Head Master of Winchester College) opened a discussion on "The influence of education on our national character, with especial reference to the great international and Imperial events of the past year." He said it gave him great pleasure to address teachers from all parts of the British Empire, especially at the present time when their hearts were knit together by daily instances of common sacrifice for a noble cause. He wished to speak mainly of the public schools, which had shown a fine example of patriotism during the present war. The main moral factor in public school education was the prefect system, which had been started at Winchester and had been the Magna Charta of all public schools in England ever since. At the age of 18 or 19 the boys had learned, like soldiers, the all-important lesson of discipline, and

wherever they went they fell at once into their proper position. The public schools were sending out thousands of young officers who were ready made and knew how to deal with their men. The influence of his school played a great part in a boy's future life. That influence did not lie only in the traditions of the school; it was a growing and mystical force which in each case would be strengthened, when the war had issued in triumph for England and her Allies, by the knowledge that so many comrades had laid down their lives for their country.

MR. J. W. GILBERT (Chairman of the Education Committee, London County Council) congratulated the League of the Empire on the realisation of the ideal of Empire towards the achievement of which they had been making so many efforts in past years, and which the present national emergency had actually brought about. He thought it might fairly be urged that one of the results of our national system of education in its influence upon the national character had been the realisation of the real sense of Empire. The experience of the last twelve months had shown that, with all its defects, our national system of education had turned out millions of men who had voluntarily gone forward to risk their lives in the defence of their country, and therefore there must be a great deal of good in it. To take a small part of our educational system, the reformatories and industrial schools, there were no less than 15,400 men now serving with the colours who had been educated at these schools in England and Wales, and there were also 4,200 men from Scottish schools of the same kind. The wonderfully good conduct of the men in the ranks was another tribute to our national system of education.

THE REV. R. D. BELOE (Head Master of Bradfield College) thought nobody would doubt that the spiritual influences were the influences that were going to count and had counted during the war, both at home and at the front. By "spiritual" he did not mean theological; he meant what might be called the "right spirit." That was the spirit which ought to be brought into the national education. Years ago chaplains in the army used to be talked about as though they were superfluous, but now everyone was beginning to realise the importance of spiritual influences. Recently a Brigadier-General had said, in reference to a chaplain at the front: "He is worth his weight in gold, because when he is about the men are worth 50 per cent. more than when he is not present." Schoolmasters had the reputation of being narrow in their views, and to obviate that he thought the scheme, which the League of the Empire had at heart, of sending out young teachers to various parts of the Empire to obtain a broader outlook might do much good. With regard to the scholars, it was difficult to make them realise the war intelligently, and therefore for those who were too young or were physically unfit to take commissions, he advocated the fitting out of workshops at school, where the boys might make munitions and really take their part in the war.

MR. KER MULGAN (Chief Inspector of Schools in New Zealand) thought it was becoming generally recognised that a great change had come over the spirit of education, and that education must have for its object, amongst other things, the strengthening and widening of the character. Teachers in all parts of the Empire were beginning to realise that a child should be taught that success in life depended not so much on the facts he mastered as on the good deeds and thoughts he shed around him in his passage through life. If boys were taught to be straightforward and honest and upright he thought educators would have gone a long way towards solving the problem of national education; and he was glad to think that there was a large number of noble men and women who were teaching their pupils to be fearless and honest and to speak the truth. He thought more might be done to bring the schools into connection with the world around them, and to develop in the pupils the sense of social service.

PRINCIPAL SIR HARRY REICHEL (Vice-Chancellor, University of Wales) said it was well to look to the German system of

education to see what a very highly centralised system of education had done for that country. That over-centralisation which was so marked in Germany had probably been responsible for the tremendous calamity which Germany had brought upon herself and the rest of the world. Education was the vital influence of one mind upon another. Great thinkers on education had said that the more freedom was given to the teacher in using his or her influence on the child, the more vital that relation would become, and therefore the more the child would be inspired. If that freedom was taken from the teacher he thought it would kill the real vital spirit of education. One of the most striking features about the present war was the complete ascendancy of this country over Germany in the matter of aircraft. That was due not to the lack of courage of the individual German, but to the fact that the particular qualities required in an airman—resource and being able to act in a moment on his own initiative—were drilled out of the Germans by their national system of education.

MR. J. BARNES (High School, Kimberley, representing the South African Teachers' Association) reminded the members that it was not so very long ago that the two white peoples in South Africa were fighting against each other, and he thought it was a tribute to education more than to anything else that those two peoples were at the present time fighting shoulder to shoulder against a common enemy in German South-West Africa. There had recently been introduced into South Africa a system of compulsory military training, and in connection with the general scheme there had been inaugurated a system of compulsory cadet training, whereby a boy at the age of 13 became a cadet. That system had produced splendid results, and he thought it would be a good thing if all schools in every part of the Empire introduced a system of compulsory cadet training.

PROFESSOR CONWAY (Manchester University, representing the Classical Association) said the Classical Association stood for that part of the teacher's duty which consisted in familiarising the pupils with great ideals. One of those ideals, which English education had not failed to uphold, was liberty. The ideal of liberty found no place in German education. Nations fought for ideals, and if England hoped with confidence for victory in the end it was not because the technical training of her men was superior but because they believed that the ideals for which they were fighting were greater and wider and stronger than those of the Germans.

MR. E. W. SHANAHAN said one of the most pressing problems in the theory of education was to appreciate economic values; he entered a plea for Imperial civics and for economic education.

MR. F. E. WOLSTENHOLME (London Teachers' Association) said that complaints had often been made that the education of the mass of the people in this country was not a success, and fault had been found with it because it had not produced a sufficient amount of booklore. He thought, however, that the ideal of education was to produce character, and the present war had proved that that had been done in the elementary schools of the country.

MISS LASHAM (Association of Head Teachers) thought home influence ought to be strengthened. A great deal of spiritual influence lay with the mothers who had trained the young men who were fighting at the front. Brave men were the result of good homes and good home training.

THE CHAIRMAN thought the discussion had been exceedingly interesting, and the subject had been discussed practically from every point of view. He had noticed that in all the speeches the point had been brought out that education was the production of character rather than book knowledge, and he personally was convinced that the one thing teachers had to do was to form character, without which education was worth nothing. Were teachers quite certain that they did teach their pupils to think more of others than of themselves? For instance, was the prize system a really good one, which

made the boy think he had got to work in order to get something for himself? In conclusion, he hoped the League of the Empire would continue its good work, and that year after year it might organize Conferences such as the present one, which would be of immense advantage not only to the Empire but to the whole world.

PROFESSOR SONNENSCHEIN (Birmingham University) proposed a vote of thanks to the Honorary Officials of the League and to the Chairman of the meeting.

EVENING RECEPTION.

IMPERIAL UNION OF TEACHERS.

THE CHAIRMAN (the RIGHT HON. SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK), in welcoming the visitors, said that a year ago they were thinking of how to train the young in a general way, but now they were thinking of how to train people to defeat the Germans. When the children who were now being educated in schools all over the Empire left those schools they would probably find a very much more perfect system of Imperial defence than existed at present. He thought the training given to the young in all parts of the Empire would be considerably influenced in various ways by the present war.

H.M. QUEEN AMÉLIE said the present was the third occasion on which she had had the pleasure of welcoming the overseas members of the Imperial Union of Teachers, at the kind invitation of the President and Council of the League of the Empire. Her heart was with the people of England in the fearful struggle in which they were so deeply engaged. She hoped their common anxiety would soon disappear, thanks to the efforts of the sons of the Empire, and that next year instead of anxiety they would have pride and happiness.

PRINCIPAL SIR HARRY REICHL (Vice-Chancellor, University of Wales) said it was a great pleasure to him to be allowed to join in the welcome to the overseas members of the Imperial Union of Teachers, to show his gratitude for the boundless hospitality and kindness he had received both in Canada and Australia when he was there on an educational visit. It seemed to him that such visits from the Mother Country to the Daughter Countries and from the Daughter Countries to the Mother Country could result in nothing but good.

MR. W. B. STEER (President of the National Union of Teachers) had very great pleasure in joining with other English representatives in giving a hearty welcome to those who had come from overseas. Children ought to be taught that the Empire was a great trust given to the English people, and they ought to be proud of belonging to it; they should not be content to stay in the Mother Country but should go out to the Colonies and show them in a very real way that the heart of the Empire was perfectly sound.

MRS. POPPLEWELL wished to welcome the members on behalf of Australia. She wanted to remind them that the League of the Empire Club was founded by the late Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth for the benefit of those who came from overseas. His loss was deeply felt by all members of the League, for he was not only a true Australian but a great Imperialist.

MR. FRANK J. ADKINS said he had just returned from a visit to France, where he had been lecturing to the troops and others. The welding that was going on in the British Army to-day was beyond calculation. Men from all parts of the Empire were working side by side and becoming acquainted with one another and when they returned to their homes they would be different men with totally different ideas. He was convinced that there was great need for further and better teaching of Imperial history and European and world politics.

MR. J. BARNES (South African Teachers' Association), in returning thanks on behalf of the South African delegates, said English people were supposed to be less warm hearted than those in the Colonies, but nothing could exceed the warmth of the welcome the latter had been given on the present occasion. He would be delighted, when he returned to South Africa, to

report that the interests of that country and of all the other parts of the Empire were being warmly espoused by the people at home; and he felt sure that the work of the League of the Empire would be greater in the future than it had ever been in the past.

DR. T. J. MELLISH (Nova Scotia) said such visits as were now being paid by teachers from all parts of the Empire to the Mother Country would be productive of the very best results in strengthening the bonds which existed between the old country and the newer countries. Those who lived overseas still cherished the love that their ancestors had for the old country, and as years went by and the people of the British Empire asserted themselves still more before the world as a united people they would grow stronger and stronger for accomplishing their work in the world.

MR. J. W. GILBERT (Chairman of the Education Committee, London County Council) expressed the thanks of all those present to H.M. Queen Amélie for being present and welcoming the visitors. He was accustomed to speak as representing the largest educational authority in the country, but in thanking Her Majesty he was speaking on behalf of all those concerned in education throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire.

MR. I. W. RAYMOND, as representing New Zealand, said he was pleased to have the opportunity of thanking Sir Frederick Pollock for presiding at the meeting. He agreed with former speakers that if people in England would only take the trouble to visit the Colonies they would understand the people there much better than they did at present.

SOCIAL AND OTHER ENGAGEMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Council of the League offer cordial thanks to the many friends who extended hospitality to the members of the Third Annual Meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers.

The principal expeditions and social engagements were as follows:

Saturday, July 17th.—The Annual Meeting which took place in the afternoon at the Caxton Hall. In the evening a reception was given at the League of the Empire Club, 28, Buckingham Gate, H.M. Queen Amélie being present.

Sunday, July 18th.—Sir Philip Hutchins invited friends to meet at the League of the Empire Club, 28, Buckingham Gate, to tea. Mr. F. J. Adkins, a member of the League, who has been lecturing in the soldiers' camps in France, gave an interesting description of his experiences at the front. Mrs. Holman Hunt was in the Chair.

Monday, July 19th.—Visit to Hampton Court Palace by kind invitation of Lady Napier of Magdala. The Royal Chapel and other parts of the Palace not open to the public were visited under the guidance of the Rev. A. G. Ingram. Afterwards Lady Napier, Lady Dening, Mrs. Maxwell and other ladies entertained the party to tea in the private apartments of the Palace.

Tuesday, July 20th.—Visit to Dr. Johnson's House in Gough Square, Fleet Street, tea afterwards being taken at the "Cheshire Cheese," when the vaults of the old building were explored.

Wednesday, July 21st.—Visit to Carlyle's House, 24, Cheyne Row, Chelsea. The party afterwards went to tea in George Eliot's House, 44, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, by kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Meinertzhagen.

Saturday, July 24th.—Visit to Eton College, by invitation of the Provost and Fellows. Dr. and Mrs. Warre kindly permitted the visitors to see the collection of portraits of Eton Scholars painted by Sir J. Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney and others, hung in the Provost's House. In the evening they witnessed some of the House Races on the river. Mr. C. H. K. Marten and Miss Marten, who had undertaken all arrangements for the visit, entertained the party to tea at their house.

Monday, July 26th.—Mrs. Holman Hunt invited a party to tea at her house, 18, Melbury Road, Kensington, and afterwards to view the Studio and pictures of the late Mr. Holman Hunt.

Tuesday, July 27th.—Visit to the Houses of Parliament, under the guidance of Mr. W. Frank Perkins, M.P. for the New Forest.

Wednesday, July 28th.—Walk in "Old London," conducted by Mr. Ernest Young. The party visited St. Bride's Church, Middle Temple, Prince Henry's Room and other places of historic interest.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE.

The League of the Empire has now completed fourteen years of somewhat strenuous labour in the interests of Imperial Education. It is difficult in a few words to summarise the many different lines of activity which this work has taken, but the following short record will, it is thought, sufficiently justify the Council in putting forward a claim to larger recognition, and also to the special favour of those most able to assist in the financial support of a movement which has played no small part in spreading that wider patriotism on which the unity of the Empire must ultimately depend.

1901. The League of the Empire was founded in this year. The first work of importance undertaken was to establish correspondence between children throughout the Empire. There are now over 31,000 members of the Correspondence Branch of the League.

1903. Affiliation of Schools throughout the Empire was next accomplished, thereby bringing hundreds of thousands of children in every part of the British Dominions into closer relation with each other in an infinite variety of congenial interests.

1907. The first Imperial Education Conference between the Education Departments in the Empire was arranged and convened by the League. A resolution was passed in favour of a quadrennial Conference, and it was announced that the next Official Conference on Education would be called by the Imperial Government in 1911.

1907. A Lace and Needlework Industry was founded by the League in St. Helena in this, a year of acute need in that Island. The Colonial Office made the Island a grant, and the Government of St. Helena shortly afterwards took over the Industry. By request of the Colonial Office the League acts as Agent in England for the School.

1907. A Scheme was initiated providing for the Migration of Teachers for purposes of study, and numbers of Teachers in different parts of the Empire have availed themselves of the League's arrangements.

1909- A History of the British Empire and two Imperial Text Books were prepared and published by the League through the generosity of the late Mr. Louis Spitzel. Edited by Professor A. F. Pollard, these books are largely used in Schools, and a portion of the History was prescribed for the Oxford Local Examination in 1912.

1909. The first Empire Day Parade in Hyde Park was organised by the League in this year. The Parade is now an annual event, and about 10,000 members of different organisations generally take part.

1910. In this year most of the Teachers' Associations of the Empire affiliated themselves to the League.

1911. A short Education Conference was held to review and record the work of the League continued since 1907, by desire of representatives of Overseas Governments.

1912. The First Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held by the League and attended by over 600 Delegates and Representatives from all countries in the British Empire.

1913. The League of the Empire non-residential Club was established, with the help of Sir Robert Lucas Tooth, at 28, Buckingham Gate, Westminster, for the use of members of the League, Associated Teachers, Overseas visitors and all interested in various kinds of imperial work. The League has also organised each year for Overseas Teachers and friends visits to historical places and interesting houses, &c., in the Home Country, and furnished introductions to those visiting different parts of the Empire or emigrating.

1913. The first Annual Meeting of Teachers' Associations throughout the Empire was convened by the League in July, 1913, when arrangements were considered for the next Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations to be held in due course in Toronto, by invitation of the Government of Ontario, who have made a yearly grant of £50 towards the Educational work of the League.

1913. The Imperial Union of Teachers was formally inaugurated.

In addition to these special undertakings which stand out somewhat as landmarks in the progress of the League, attention may be drawn to other useful indications of activity. The Intelligence Department of the League received commendation in 1907 from the Imperial Education Conference, which placed on record "its high appreciation of the work done by the League of the Empire in stimulating educational activity and in collecting and circulating information on educational subjects." Further evidence of the value of the work done by the League is found in the fact that many of the Overseas Education Departments have appointed the League as their Agent in England. Lectures both public and private have been arranged by the League, Exhibitions organised, Empire Day Essay Competitions throughout the Empire conducted, and means for the interchange of literature, newspapers, photographs, specimens, &c., &c., provided.

The foregoing summary of work accomplished encourages the Council to claim for the League a large measure of success in bringing more closely together British peoples Overseas, and securing effective co-operation between them and those in the Home Country. The Council therefore appeal with confidence for substantial financial help in continuing their important work and in carrying to a successful issue schemes which have proved themselves useful and acceptable in all parts of the Empire.

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